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Regional annotated mycobiotas new to the Mycotaxon website

Abstract — Mycotaxon is pleased to announce two new species distribution lists to our 'web-list' page covering jelly fungi in Brazil (by Alvarenga & Xavier-Santos) and the lichens of Burdur Province in Turkey (by Yazıcı & al.). The revised mycobiota on *Fusarium* in Turkey by Ahmet Asan has also been uploaded. A new feature, Mycotaxon now provides a global database (in Excel format) on coprophilous fungi developed by Michael Richardson during a lifetime of study. This substantial offering brings to 116 the number of free access mycobiotas now available on the Mycotaxon website: http://www.mycotaxon.com/resources/weblists.html

Global

Michael J. Richardson. Records of coprophilous fungi – a data set. 5 p. + >12,300 records with ~1380 dates/localities/substrates available in Excel format.

Abstract — Many coprophilous fungi are adapted to their habitat by having specialised spore dispersal mechanisms to improve the chance of the spores being consumed, since they require passage through an animal's gut to encourage their germination. Analysis of coprophilous fungus records allows a study of regional, substrate, and seasonal differences, and has demonstrated that fungi increase in biodiversity with decreasing latitude. 1386 samples of dung, mainly of herbivorous mammals and birds, were collected, mostly between 1994 and 2014, from the wild from various parts of the world. Most (88%) were from north temperate areas, with 7% from south temperate areas, 4% from the tropics, and 0.3% from the Arctic. Over 12,300 records of coprophilous fungi were obtained from these samples on incubation in damp chambers. Details of the fungi found and their origin are presented as files that provide a data set that triples the amount of data used in a 2001 analysis. The data set includes collection details for the samples (locality, country, latitude/longitude coordinates, elevation), date of collection, dung type, species recorded from each sample, location of herbarium deposits, and citations to references where the records have been published. Notes of observations made on each sample during incubation [one pdf for each sample] are also in the on-line checklist, with pdfs of publications in which the records are cited.

South America

Brazil

Renato Lúcio Mendes Alvarenga & Solange Xavier-Santos. A checklist of Jelly Fungi (*Agaricomycotina*: *Basidiomycota*) recorded in Brazil. 14 p.

Abstract — Based on an intensive search of literature records on jelly fungi (*Agaricomycotina: Basidiomycota*) in Brazil, a list of 88 species was compiled. These are distributed into four orders (*Auriculariales, Dacrymycetales, Sebacinales,* and *Tremellales*) and seven families (*Auriculariaceae, Dacrymycetaceae, Hyaloriaceae, Phragmoxenidiaceae, Sebacinaceae, Sirobasidiaceae,* and *Tremellaceae*), with the most frequent taxa being *Auricularia nigricans, A. fuscosuccinea,* and *A. delicata* sensu lato. Among the 16 Brazilian states with occurrence records, the most frequent are Rio Grande do Sul, São Paulo and Paraná. The facts that in 40% of the states there is no occurrence and that most species are represented by a single record reinforce the need for taxonomic studies about the group

Mid-East

Turkey

Kenan Yazici, André Aptroot, Ali Aslan, Harrie Sipman, & Michele D. Piercey-Normore. The lichen biota of Burdur province (Turkey). 30 p.

Abstract — As a result of lichenological exploration in the Burdur province (Turkey), a total of 397 lichenized fungi, representing 126 genera in the *Ascomycota,* including 3 subspecies and 6 varieties, were determined from 185 different localities. *Aspicilia uxoris, Cladonia merochlorophaea, Cladonia pulvinella, Hypocenomyce caradocensis, Lecidella pulveracea, Rinodina freyi,* and *R. griseosoralifera* are new to Turkey, and *R. freyi* and *R. griseosoralifera* are also new to Asia. Collection localities and substrata are also presented.